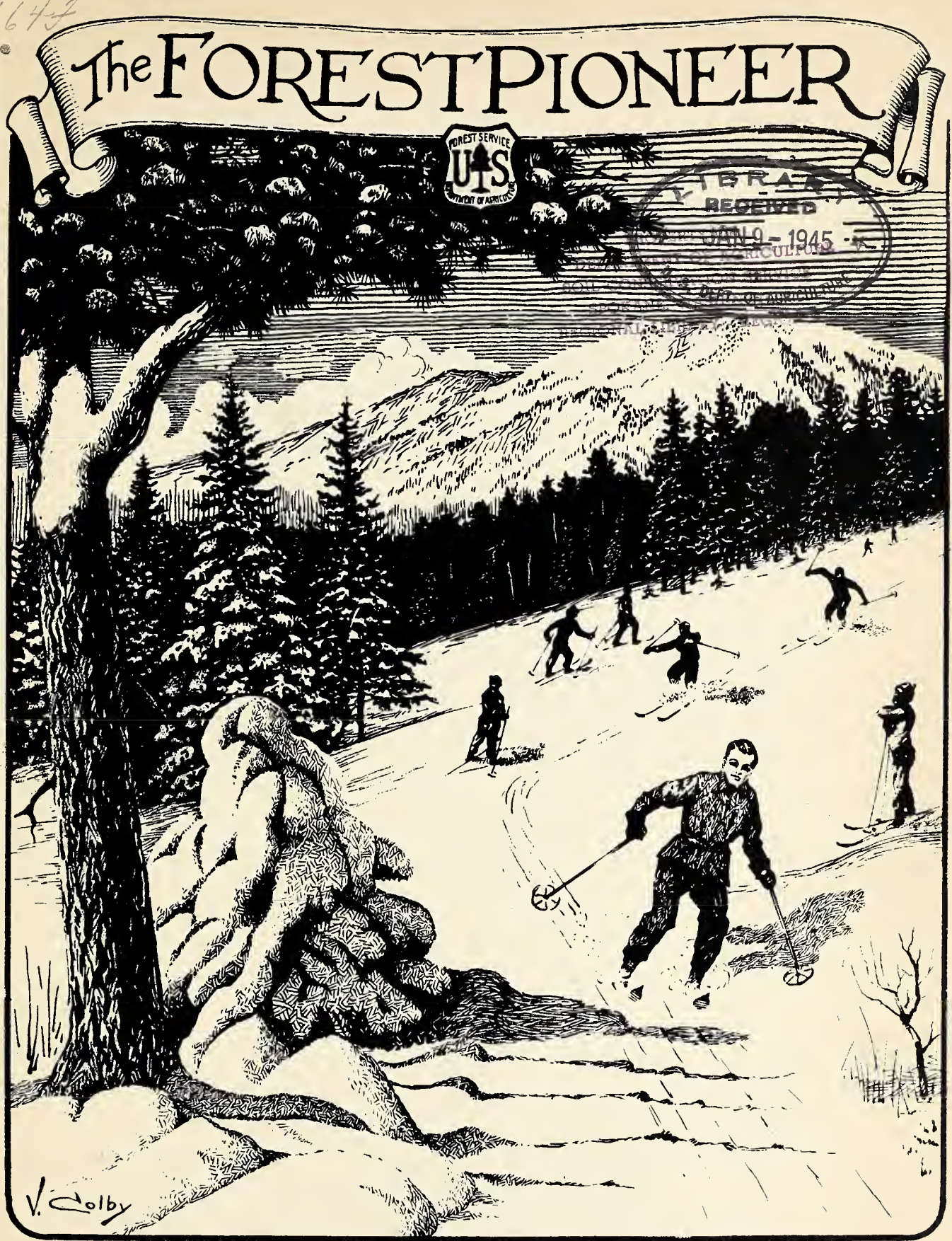


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ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE REGIONAL FORESTER
ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO
FOURTH QUARTER 1940 REGION 3

OPERATION

SIMPSON ON WASHINGTON OFFICE DETAIL

Alva A. Simpson of this office went to Washington early in August to serve as a member of a committee to work on the revision of the allotment base, through a comprehensive study of measurable job load factors and the preparation of appropriate converting factors in order to determine factors that should be adopted.

Mr. Simpson remained in Washington until about the middle of September when he went to Winchester, Ky. for several days work and from there he was next heard of from Ogden, Utah. Since then he has been on the Fishlake, the Cache and the Kaniksu National Forests and in Region Two.

Mr. Simpson returned for the holiday season and will leave for Washington after the first of the year.

STILES TO WASHINGTON

Mr. W. LeRoy Stiles, Regional Inspector, left on October 28 on a detail to Washington for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months on various activities in the office of Fiscal Control there.

MR. RACHFORD CALLS ON RO

Mr. C. E. Rachford, Assistant Chief, stopped over September 7 on his way from Washington to California and conferred with members of the Regional Office.

ACTING CHIEF, U. S. FOREST SERVICE, VISITS R-3

Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief, and R. F. Hammatt, Assistant to the Chief, arrived in Albuquerque on October 20 to spend a day in the Regional Office, meeting with the New Mexico Forest Supervisors and members of the Regional Office. Messrs. Clapp and Hammatt, accompanied by the Regional Forester and Assistant Regional Forester King, left for Flagstaff, Arizona October 22 in order to meet with the Arizona Forest Supervisors.

F. S. AND S.C.S. REPRESENTATIVES FROM WASHINGTON VISIT SW. CAMPS

Mr. J. F. Kaylor, Forest Service representative, and Mr. James Lindey, Soil Conservation representative, both from Washington, arrived in the Region in October and visited Forest Service and Soil Conservation camps in the vicinity of Albuquerque and Santa Fe, accompanied by Assistant Regional Forester Kimball. They were then accompanied by Mr. Doherty to visit camps in southern Arizona and New Mexico. While these gentlemen were very much interested in all types of work being handled by the CCC camps, they were particularly interested in making a comparison of the CCC expenditures by the two agencies.

PROMOTIONS

Effective November 1, L. S. Kartchner who has been stationed at the Southwest Lumber Mills, Inc. sale on the Coconino, was promoted from Principal to Chief Forest Ranger, and Homer E. German who has been on the Southwest Lumber Mills, Inc. sale on the Sitgreaves was promoted from Principal to Chief Forest Ranger.

ACCIDENT RECORD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The following excerpt from the second annual report shows that 1939 was marked by progress in the reduction of accidents in the Department of Agriculture:

"The number of fatal injuries per million man-hours dropped 40 per cent and the number of non-fatal injuries per million man-hours dropped 23 per cent. While the trend has been downward the number of injuries is still high.

Accident Record 1938 and 1939

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>Reduction</u>
Fatal Injuries	110	90	18%
Non-fatal Injuries	8224	7580	8%

"The reduction in frequency of injuries has been much more than the reduction in number.

"The toll of 90 deaths and 7,580 non-fatal injuries in 1939 occurred at widely scattered places and effect a small portion of the total personnel, so attract little attention in the day to day business of government. If a single catastrophe were to wound and kill that many individuals it would instantly become world news and action to prevent future occurrences would be swift and sure. Although our accident record is less dramatic, remedial action is just as important and fully as possible. Intensive efforts in supervision and training are showing promising results. Eventually we should be able to reduce the number of accidents by half.

"Motor vehicle accidents caused 25 of the fatalities. This is the largest single cause and should be given special attention. Forest fires and falling objects each cost 12 lives. Drownings were next, followed by accidents due to machinery.

"The seasonal peak begins to rise in May, reaches a high in August and flattens out in October. This is due to 3 principle causes - first, forest fires; second, expanding crews without adequate training and supervision of new workers, and third, work under high temperatures. It is significant that there is no marked summer peak in injuries to CCC boys.

"Good safety work is largely a matter of education in carefulness, and to provide such education is the primary responsibility of management.

"The reduction in accidents since 1938 is very encouraging. It shows what might be done in the future through department-wide training efforts. Eighty-one of the fatalities in 1939 were preventable and thousands of non-fatal injuries resulted from causes which can be controlled.

"Every one in the department should be alert for accident hazards. By isolating and removing the causes of accidents at every opportunity we can continually improve our accident record."

COOKED MEALS DROPPED TO FIRE FIGHTERS

The July issue of FIRE CONTROL NOTES carried a story on the delivery of cooked food by plane to 50 men at work on a fire line in R-4 last summer. Five gallon tin cans in pasteboard cartons and wrapped in canvas were dropped with single 7 x 7 burlap parachutes with little damage to the cans and no loss of food.

R-1 has experimented with the same method and probably has used it during the smashing outbreak of lightning fires which started July 13. Mr. Headley says that delivery of cooked food to men wherever they may be on a fire at eating time will probably become a commonplace form of transportation within a few years. The meals dropped experimentally in R-1 included roast beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, fruit, sliced fruit cake, coffee, and ice water.

WO INFORMATION DIGEST

ROBERT P. BOONE TRANSFERS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Robert P. Boone, Assistant Supervisor of the Cibola National Forest, transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service (formerly the Biological Survey) on August 16 to become a Regional Inspector of Region 2 which includes the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, with headquarters in Albuquerque. He is working with Regional Inspector Stokeley Ligon in the administration of the Pittman-Robinson Act.

Mr. Boone entered the Forest Service in 1923 as Forest Ranger on the Lincoln National Forest, where he remained one year. The next three years he worked out of the Regional Office on Land Exchange and in 1927 took charge of the Mimbres Ranger District on the Gila, where he remained until early in 1931 when he became Assistant Forest Supervisor on that forest. In 1935 Mr. Boone was transferred to the Division of Range Management in the Regional Office and was assigned to Wildlife, which position he filled until the fall of 1939 when he was transferred to the Cibola National Forest as Assistant Forest Supervisor.

Mr. Boone's long years of service and varied experience in the Forest Service make him well qualified for the new work he has undertaken. While members of Region 3 regretted his leaving the Forest Service, all wished him every success in his new work.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR LOU COTTAM

Louis F. Cottam, who has worked out of the Regional Office as inspector of ERA work since he returned from the Shelterbelt on July 1, 1936, was transferred to the position of Assistant Supervisor of the Cibola National Forest, effective August 16.

The transfer filled the vacancy left by Bob Boone's recent transfer to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

CHAPEL TRANSFERS TO THE SANTA FE

On August 23, W. L. Chapel of the Kaibab, transferred to the Santa Fe National Forest and was assigned to the Pound Brothers sale.

S. P. SNOW TRANSFERS TO THE RO

S. P. Snow, who formerly was in the Regional Office before joining the personnel of the Coronado, was transferred back to the Regional Office, effective September 15 and will hereafter work out of this office.

CRAIG TRANSFERRED

R. P. Craig, Camp Superintendent, who has been in charge of the Mayhill Camp on the Lincoln National Forest for the past three years, was transferred to the Carson National Forest in September and is in charge of the Vallecitos Camp.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK ON THE PRESCOTT

A report of accomplishments during the National Fire Prevention Week has been received from the Prescott. This shows that all members of the personnel took an active part and that clubs, schools, churches, hunting parties and CCC Camps were contacted, and in addition to talks on fire prevention, a large number of bulletins and fire posters were distributed. All government buildings and CCC camps were inspected for fire hazards and all debris which constituted a fire hazard removed. Recreation grounds were also inspected in order to make them as near fire proof as possible.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Dean Cutler who has been on the A.L. & T. sale on the Coconino, was transferred to the Mormon Lake Ranger District, effective October 16.

L. A. Dahl who has been with the New England Forest Emergency Project arrived in Albuquerque to accept a position in FA, effective October 16.

Paul W. Bedard, Associate Forester, who has been with the New England Forest Emergency Project, came to Region 3 October 16 and occupies a staff position on the Apache.

G. LeGrand Olson, who has been an assistant ranger on the Lincoln, was transferred to the position of district ranger on the Colonias District of the Santa Fe, effective October 1.

Robert C. Fraunberger who was with the NEFE came to R-3 as Assistant Ranger, effective Nov. 16, to fill the vacancy on the Lincoln caused by Olson's promotion.

Homer E. German, who has been on the Southwest Lumber Mills Inc. sale on the Sitgreaves was transferred to the A.L. & T. sale on the Coconino to fill the position vacated by Cutler.

William H. Brainard, Assistant Ranger on the Penasco District of the Carson, was transferred to the Southwest Lumber Mills, Inc. sale on the Sitgreaves to the position vacated by German.

M. A. Daniels, who has been working on recreation planning layouts for several years, most of his work being in Arizona, was transferred, at his request, to administrative work and has been assigned as Assistant Ranger under Forest Ranger McPhaul on the Catalina District of the Coronado. The transfer became effective October 1.

Mrs. Gertrude Phillips, Assistant Clerk on the Prescott National Forest, resigned, effective Sept. 14, 1940. Mrs. Phillips entered the Service on the Santa Fe and spent a time in the Regional Office before being transferred to the Prescott where she remained for several years. The position vacated by her resignation was filled by Miss Bernadette McQuillan who entered the Service in 1936 as Junior Clerk on the Carson National Forest. Miss McQuillan was transferred to the office of Range Management in the Regional Office in the spring of 1939.

CRAFTS GOES TO CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENT STATION

Edward C. Crafts, who held successively the positions of Junior Range Examiner, Assistant Forest Ecologist, and Associate Forest Ecologist over the past 7 years at the Southwestern Station, was promoted to Forest Economist and transferred to the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, where he has charge of the forest economics work at the station, including investigations in forest and range land use, principally land utilization studies, in the northern Sierra Nevada foothills. Crafts has just recently completed his residence work at the University of Michigan for a doctorate in Forest Economics, and with this advanced training and his undergraduate training in Forestry and Range Management, plus his several years experience, he is particularly well qualified for his new assignment. His many friends in Region 3 and his associates at the Southwestern Station congratulate him and wish him much luck with his new job.

NEW FIRE PREVENTION IDEA

Mr. J. D. Jones states that on his recent trip to Montana this fall he noted that the paved roads in open Idaho range country have the sign, "Prevent Range Fires" painted across the highways at about 10 mile intervals. The three words are spaced about 30 feet apart for easy reading as you drive along.

R-3 FIRE RECORD COMPLIMENT (Oct. 16, 1940)

Members of R-3: The following letter has been received from the Chief's office and I am hastening to send it on to all of you through the medium of the Daily Bulletin with my personal congratulations.

"Regional Forester,
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Dear Sir:

A glance at the consolidated 10-day fire record as of September 30 convinces me that Region 3 has earned 'special notice' for its striking achievement in the fire season of 1940. After making all due allowances for differences in burning conditions between Regions and whatnot, Region 3's record of nearly 2,500 fires with a burned acreage of 3,600 odd and an inconsequential number of Class C and Class E fires is 'one for the book'.

Undoubtedly, extra special mention should be made of the Coconino which handled over 800 fires - twice the average number with almost unbelievable effectiveness.

This then is just to let you know that the achievements of one of the so-called 'non-fire Regions' have not escaped enthusiastic attention.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Granger

Assistant Chief, Forest Service."

FCWP

INTERESTING FACTS ON MILLER CANYON FIRE ACCIDENTS

On the Miller Canyon fire on the Coconino National Forest this season, where some 800 men were employed, it is interesting to note that not an accident occurred on the fire line. Three accident cases were reported, however, in connection with this fire. The first was a man who cut his hand when the truck in which he and others were riding stopped suddenly and threw him, with others on top of him, onto a can having a sharp edge. The second was a cook who cut his hand in opening a tin can with a knife because the can-opener was not on the work table at the moment. The third was a bull cook who, in helping to carry a pot of potatoes, stepped in a hole near the fire, fell into the fire and burned his hand and sprained his wrist. Here are three accidents caused by thoughtlessness and not where the public would expect an accident to occur although an experienced forest officer knows that there is a terrific pressure and excitement in a fire camp and in the transportation of supplies.

RANGER SYKES HAS ARTICLE IN "FIRE CONTROL NOTES"

District Ranger Gilbert Sykes of the Coronado National Forest is the author of an interesting article in the October issue of FIRE CONTROL NOTES on "Mechanical Weakness of the Fire Swatter." Mr. Sykes is in charge of the Tumacacori District with several miles of boundary on the Mexican border which runs through rough, steep and inaccessible country, with a ground-cover of thick, tough bunchgrass and browse and according to the article the "Swatter" has proved to be by far the most effective tool in fire suppression. However, Mr. Sykes points out that there are several mechanical weaknesses which should be and can easily be remedied and he feels that the value of the swatter justifies the mechanical changes necessary to make this an outstanding fire tool.

DAYS OF OLD WEST RENEWED

The days of gun play in the old West, particularly in Pleasant Valley, are not yet a thing of the past. Recently while Supervisor Kirby was riding with Theo and William Spurlock on their range allotment, an old prospector stepped out of the door of his cabin with a 30-40 Krag rifle in his hand, pumping it nervously and showing considerable emotion, and said, "Well, if you fellows are looking for trouble, - you've come to the right place." The prospector is an old man 77 years of age. It was later learned that he has lived entirely alone during many of his recent years and that he has developed an obsession that the Spurlocks were desirous of acquiring possession of his mining property. Recently, as a matter of kindness, they took him in to the hospital at Globe and arranged for him to receive medical treatment. However, when his clothes were taken from him and he was given a gown, he got sore about that; and, later, when the examinations caused him some discomfort, he became convinced that the treatment given him was designed to put him out of existence. Kirby that day was dressed in his riding clothes, including chaps, and the old man thought he was one of Spurlock's hired hands. Whether a uniform would have helped the situation, - or made matters worse, - is not known. Subsequently a complaint was made against the prospector and, on August 14, he was given a sanity hearing at Globe, with the result that he was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane. (Tonto Bulletin)

PARACHUTING DOCTOR PIONEERS IN FOREST EMERGENCY PRACTICE

Parachute jumping for practice, Dr. L. P. Martin has been preparing for parachute jumping in earnest when forest fires create the need for his professional service. Formerly a lookout fireman for the Forest Service, now a practicing physician at Missoula, Mont., Doctor Martin, 35 years old, tough and wiry, is with the Forest Service again, but as a volunteer, ready to respond when the risks of fighting fires in the forests result in injuries to men on the ground that call for emergency treatment in the back country. The Forest Service believes that this volunteer aid to its parachute corps of fire fighters is the first doctor to venture on this hazardous form of medical practice.

Doctor Martin plans to take with him a folding operating table, anaesthetic kit, lights and other equipment needed to provide an emergency hospital service on the spot for injured or ill firefighters -- the equipment to be landed by other parachutes similar to those already used by the Forest Service in dropping tons of food supplies and fire-fighting equipment to crews working in inaccessible areas. CLIP SHEET

SAFFORD OFFICE DEDICATED

According to the Arizona Republic, the New Post Office Building at Safford, Arizona was dedicated on November 11. This is a three-story structure and will be occupied by the Post Office, Forest Service, Soil Conservation, and Grazing Service.

LIGHTNING RECORD

The Crook reports that during an August storm over the Grahams, Santa Teresas and Galiuros, the Webb Peak Lookout counted 246 strokes of lightning in 13 minutes. Only 2 fires had shown up at 7 a.m. the following morning.

CUNNINGHAM LEAVES

Charles Cunningham who has been connected with the Forest Service since 1936 and has handled WPA projects in this office for over two years, accepted a position with the construction firm of Johnson, Drake and Piper, Inc. of San Francisco, Calif. and left for his new position August 1.

The Company is constructing a naval base at Alameda, Calif. and Mr. Cunningham is connected with this project. Mr. Cunningham handled the preparation and submission of WPA projects and was very successful in his dealings with both the Arizona and New Mexico officials. During his employment with the Service he made a great many friends both in and out of the Service who very much regretted his leaving but were glad to know that his new work carries with it a substantial increase in salary.

All wished Mr. Cunningham every success in his new position.

FOREST LOSSES KEPT LOW

In an average year, Forest Service officers fight about 12,800 fires on the National Forests alone, and extinguish most of them before the fires have time to spread far and become destructive. Spotting the fire while it is still small, getting an adequate force to the blaze in the shortest possible time, and applying effective methods that stop the flames, are what keep the losses low.

Lookout towers placed to provide a constant watch over danger spots, telephone and radio equipment for quick communication, roads and trails for quick access, trucks to carry crews and equipment, and trained fire fighters are the main items needed in forest fire protection.

The past summer the Forest Service experimented with parachute jumpers who land from airplanes, as a means of getting trained fire guards to inaccessible spots in the least possible time. These special forest firemen are equipped with special two-way radio telephone sets and with special suits designed to protect the jumpers from rough landings either in trees or on rocks.

(From the CLIP SHEET)

STATE SIGNS NEW FIRE AGREEMENT

The new agreement covering fire protection and suppression for State and institutional lands was signed by State Land Commissioner Worden and Regional Forester Pooler on August 6. This new agreement includes 338,356 acres of land or 132,356 acres greater than was covered in the previous agreement which has been in effect since 1923. The principal increases are in the Black Lakes region northeast of Taos and in the Zuni area southwest of Grants. The present acreages added to the forest for protection are:

Apache	72,550 acres
Carson	70,784 "
Cibola	85,363 "
Lincoln	107,641 "
Santa Fe	2,018 "

The new agreement includes all of the state's sawtimber lands and is therefore a big step forward in safeguarding the timber values of this important group of state lands.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

MR. GROSS RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Mr. L. S. Gross, Assistant Chief of the Division of Timber Management in the Washington Office, left on August 17 for Washington after spending four weeks in this Region. During his stay he visited the Apache, Cocopino, Kaibab, Prescott, Sitgreaves, Santa Fe, Carson and Cibola National Forests. Messrs. Randles, Lang and Salton each accompanied Mr. Gross on parts of his trip.

HERMANN KRAUCH VISITS WESTERN REGIONS

Hermann Krauch of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station visited four western regions which have the Douglas fir type and its attending management problems. Following his return in October he visited the Apache, Carson, Gila, Lincoln and Santa Fe in order to get as much information as possible from the Forest Supervisors relative to obtaining views on Douglas fir management objectives, sales practices, degree of success in securing reproduction after cutting, demand for the species, and allied questions.

THOMSON VISITS WASHINGTON FOREST

While on a vacation trip to the Douglas fir region of western Oregon and Washington, Mr. Thomson of the Division of Timber Management visited some sale areas and timbered regions. A day was spent on a Forest Service timber sale near North Bend, Washington with a Region 6 officer. After spending the night at a ranger station they arrived at the logging camp at 6 a.m. and rode on a gasoline powered speeder for a full hour to the woods operation. Although most of the cutover area was clearcut and broadcast burned, a few sections visited had been selectively logged. About 30 per cent of the stand in large fir trees, of the original 80 M per acre was removed with tractors. The remaining stand of fir, cedar and hemlock was left intact for future use. The slash was lopped and no burning was done. This method of selection is applicable only to stands containing relatively few large fir trees mixed with smaller trees of all three of the major species. Due to the height and shallow rootedness of the species in the fir stands, a large number of stems cannot be removed without subjecting the rest of the stand to excessive loss from being windthrown.

ENTOMOLOGIST VISITS REGION THREE

Dr. R. L. Furniss of Portland, Oregon completed a trip in October with R. C. Salton of Forest Management, in which insect infestations on the Lincoln, Coronado, Tonto and Prescott were inspected. However, the infestations are not in an epidemic stage and the trip was made principally in order that Dr. Furniss could obtain a better idea of the conditions in this Region. Dr. Furniss met with Park Service officials in Flagstaff on October 14 and accompanied them on a trip over National Park lands.

WOOD PRESERVING

The thirty-first annual report of the Forest Service giving the quantity of wood treated and preservatives used in the United States in 1939, compiled with the cooperation of the American-Wood Preservers' Association, shows that there are five wood preserving plants in Arizona and New Mexico. They are:

A.T. & S.F. Ry. Co. plant at Albuquerque, New Mexico
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company plant at Inspiration, Ariz.
Miami Copper Company plant at Miami, Ariz.
Phelps Dodge Corp. plant at Jerome, Ariz.
Southern Pacific Company plant at Alamogordo, New Mexico

There were in the United States in 1939 a total of 221 treating plants in active operation. These plants treated 245,219,878 cubic feet of wood which was a slight increase over the volume treated in 1938. Railroad cross ties given treatment amounted to nearly 44% of all the volume reported in 1939. Slightly over 45% by number of the cross ties treated were oak, ponderosa pine amounting to but 3.27% of the total. The total number of ties treated, all kinds of wood, in 1939 amounted to 35,748,845.

A NEW BUTT ROT OF PONDEROSA PINE

Recently Gerréd (Apache) requested information on a rot which appeared rather frequently on the butt cuts of ponderosa pine sawtimber. The decay is quite similar to western red rot and red ring rot in appearance, although it seldom attacks the entire heartwood. Ordinarily it is spotted over the face of the log, each spot following an arc of a single annual ring. The decay is usually associated with fire, lightning, or other injury and seldom extends more than a few feet above the stump.

Cultures from decayed specimens were made by Gill (Bureau of Plant Industry), and sent to Washington for comparison with authentic specimens of heartrotting organisms where it appears that the rot in question is caused by Polyporus circinatus. This fungus is a common cause of butt rot (red root rot) in white pine and other conifers elsewhere but has never been reported on ponderosa pine nor in the Southwest.

The fruiting bodies are brown, crusty, funnel-shaped conks which develop on the ground at the base of infected trees. Specimens would be appreciated for the pathological collections at Albuquerque.

SOUTHWEST LUMBER MILLS, INC. TO REBUILD MILL

A telegram received by the AMERICAN LUMBERMAN and printed in the September 7 issue shows that the planing mill of the Southwest Lumber Mills, Inc., serving their Flagstaff plant, which burned on August 23, was fully covered by insurance and that the Company is now planning to construct a new, highly modern re-manufacturing plant, including installation of the latest type of dry kilns. Pending the completion of this mill, the production of lumber at Flagstaff will be handled through the company's large McNary re-manufacturing plant until Flagstaff facilities have been replaced. The Company announces that the loss will not interfere at all with current sales and service to its customers.

MR. KRAUCH VISITS RO

Mr. Hermann Krauch of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station was in the Regional Office for a few days during the latter part of November. His original plan called for a trip to the Carson but the heavy snowfall of Nov. 19 and 20 made a change in his plans necessary.

TWO TIMBER SALES AID RESEARCH

A timber sale agreement covering some 300 M feet of ponderosa pine on Sub-compartments 4 and 6 of the Fort Valley Experimental Forest was received by the Regional Fiscal Agent for numbering on September 17. This sale is of interest since it covers timber on the virgin area near the Station which will be marked on a strictly salvage basis to determine if this type of cutting is practical from an operating standpoint and is silviculturally sound. Only trees which are not expected to last for the next 30 years will be removed. It is thought that if this decadent portion of the stand (amounting in this case to about 2,000 board feet per acre out of a stand of some 10 to 14 M feet) was removed, the net growth in board feet on the area would be materially increased and at the same time the land would be kept fully occupied. The stumpage rate is \$2.40 per M feet, with 5¢ per M deposited in a cooperative brush burning fund and \$1.00 per M deposited under the Knutson-Vandenberg procedure. C. C. Butler of Flagstaff is the purchaser.

The Lincoln Forest personnel has handled for the Southwestern Forest & Range Experiment Station the appraisal, contract preparation and sale of 101 M feet of stumpage on the Cloudcroft Experimental Forest. The contract required that the timber be removed prior to October 15, or just prior to the time seed fall is expected. The contract provided that not to exceed 72 per cent of the volume was to be reserved. The cutting is an experiment to determine the result on reproduction in the mixed type forest of seed bed preparation accomplished by logging just prior to the fall of seed. The stumpage rates received were \$4.00 per M for ponderosa and Mexican white pine and Douglas fir and \$2.00 per M for white fir. The Southwest Lumber Company of Alamogordo, New Mexico was the purchaser.

DOUGLAS FIR NEEDLE CAST

A survey of a part of the forested area in New Mexico and Arizona was made during April, May and June under the direction of Senior Pathologist Gill of the Bureau of Plant Industry to determine the extent of the Douglas fir needle cast associated with the fungus Adelopus sp. which is similar if not identical with a needle cast organism which has now practically made growing of Douglas fir in central Europe impossible. This fungus attacks the needles of Douglas fir and results, where the attack is heavy, in the loss of a large portion of the needles over one year old. No disease was found on the current year's needles.

Ranger John S. Hall of the Lincoln was assigned to the local office of the Bureau to handle the survey. The fungus was found on all Douglas fir areas studied and this wide distribution suggests that it is native in this region. The only serious needle cast associated with the fungus was found in the Sacramento and White Mountains of southern New Mexico; very little disease was found on other areas. Dr. Gill states, "The unusual intensity of the disease here is not explained; it may be that an especially virulent form of the fungus is present, that a highly susceptible form of Douglas fir exists, or that a temporary combination of climatic conditions in recent years has favored the disease."

"The general appearance of the disease on the Sacramentos is so menacing that care should be taken to see that Douglas fir planting stock, either wildling or nursery, from this area is not taken to other Douglas fir regions. It is especially important that no diseased material from Region 3 be carried to Region 5 and especially Region 6 until more is known about the disease and its reaction to the Pacific Coast forms of Douglas fir. Plots have been set up in that area and should indicate whether or not it is causing any damage or mortality."

BLOW DOWN ON KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Ranger James A. Egan furnished the following on the storm which occurred on the Kaibab September 16:

"At 1:00 p.m., while loggers for the Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Company were loading trucks along the Lake Pocket road about 20 miles southeast of Williams, one of them noticed a peculiar looking cloud in the southwest. He laughingly said it looked like a "twister", and they went on with their work. As the cloud approached, they saw that he was right. Branches and chunks could be seen high in the air. Then a black jack was uprooted and whirled aloft. It stood upright, spun like a top, and sailed along for several hundred feet. The wind hit suddenly. The air was full of branches and chunks. Trees were being broken and uprooted on every side. Trees over 30 inches in diameter fell, but the noise of the wind was so great that no sound could be heard above the roar. A large tree fell within a few feet of one man, but he did not realize it had fallen until he turned and saw it lying close behind him. He says he is still frightened.

"The wind lasted for only a few minutes and was followed by rain in torrents and a short but terrific lightning storm. Within 15 minutes wind, rain and lightning had passed.

"The area damaged by the storm averaged a quarter of a mile in width, and was a little over a mile in length. The area was about 230 acres. The entire area has been cut over this season, but not all the logs have been hauled. About 25% of the trees of the reserved stand were blown down or damaged sufficiently to require cutting. The damaged trees varied from 10% in spots to nearly 100% in a few others.

"The larger trees were damaged the most and, due to the heavy rainfall and resulting dampness in flats and draws, the trees there suffered most. During the 15 days preceding the storm the precipitation was 2.21 inches in Williams, and the area in which the storm occurred received much more rain than Williams. No doubt the damage would have been much less had the storm come during a drier period.

"The merchantable timber was immediately cut by the "Saginaw". The volume salvaged was 60,000 F.B.M. The slash is being disposed of by lopping and scattering along with the logging slash already present."

AGE STUDY OF TREES ON WING MOUNTAIN PLOTS

The age of over 2,500 trees cut in the fall of 1939 on the Wing Mountain plots of the Fort Valley Experimental Forest was determined. It was found that the trees were from 95 to 385 years in age. Almost 2,000 of those studied fell in the 115 to 155 year age class, which would indicate that they were started in the period 1784 to 1824. Another group of 251 trees started in the period 1684 to 1704, and were from 235 to 255 years old. Only a few trees were found which started during all the long period between the above dates. One tree was cut which was 375 years old and indicated that it started about 1564. It could be inferred from this study that good stands of young growth were secured in certain favorable years. These favorable periods were followed by many years when only a few trees were successfully established. It could also be true that severe fires were responsible for the absence of trees during certain periods. The former appears most logical since during the times that observations have been made, good advance growth is the result of a combination of good seed fall and favorable climatic conditions, a coincidence that happens only occasionally.

1940 PIÑON NUT CROP

Estimates of the 1940 piñon nut crop on National Forests of New Mexico and Arizona by Elbert L. Little, Jr., Associate Forest Ecologist has been received from the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station. This report shows that this year's piñon crop of the principal species of piñon (pinus edulis Engelm.) on the National Forests in New Mexico, while not a bumper crop, is the largest since 1936. On the National Forests of Arizona there was little or no commercial crop. There were good, but not bumper, piñon crops over large and widely separated areas of the New Mexico forests. In the northern part of the State there was a good crop on portions of the Carson and Santa Fe forests. Certain divisions of the Cibola, parts of the Lincoln and the east side of the Black Range on the Gila National Forest had good crops.

FY 1940 TIMBER CUT IN R-3

The total cut of all classes of forest products in commercial and S-22 sales from the National Forests in Region 3 in the fiscal year 1940, was 111,743 M feet. The volume of sawtimber was 100,021 M feet, of which 75,076 M feet was used by large mills (those cutting over 5,000 M feet per year), and 24,945 M feet by small mills. The volume used as cordwood and products other than sawtimber amounted to 11,722 M feet. Small mills in Arizona manufactured 23.3 per cent of the sawtimber and in New Mexico 28.2 per cent. Products such as cordwood, posts, etc., other than saw logs, in Arizona represented 7.9 per cent of the total cut, and in New Mexico 15.3 per cent of the total cut. The total volume of timber marketed as posts in the two states, converted to M feet, amounted to 1,171 M feet, almost a third of which was disposed of under S-22 sales.

LINCOLN SCORES AGAIN

Cooperative agreement between C. M. Harvey of El Paso, Texas and the Regional Forester under which the Forest Service acting as agent will handle the marking, scaling and general sale supervision on the Harvey lands consisting of 11,170 acres, within the Lincoln Forest, was consummated on November 2. A sale agreement covering the timber on the Harvey lands has been entered into between Mr. Harvey and the Southwest Lumber Company of Alamogordo. The marking clause provides for retaining 35 percent of the stand 16 inches and over in diameter, with standard Forest Service requirements as to brush disposal, fire protection, snag falling, logging practices, sanitation, etc. The annual cut is limited to not exceed 7,000 M feet in any one year. Operations were expected to get under way about December 1.

SALTON ASSISTS INDIAN SERVICE MEN IN EXAMINATION OF INFESTED TIMBER

Robert C. Salton of the Office of Timber Management left for Gallup July 29 where he met Indian Service representatives, and with them spent several days examining timber west of Gallup on the Reservation in order to determine the extent and seriousness of an insect infestation which is doing considerable damage to timber on the Reservation.

MR. N. H. HEAD RO VISITOR

Mr. N. H. Head, known to many Forest officers as "the wandering Chippewa from Minnesota", who was formerly in the Indian Service and is now retired, was a Regional Office caller on September 19. Mr. Head is now part owner of a sawmill located in the north portion of the Gila and is a purchaser of national forest timber.

INCREASED CUT ON SOUTHWESTERN NATIONAL FORESTS

The Southwestern National Forests yielded during the fiscal year 1940, under commercial and cost sales and exchange 111,743 M ft. of timber. This was a very considerable increase over the 97,481 M ft. cut in the fiscal year 1939. The increased cut was almost entirely on the Arizona Forests where the cut was 73,289 M ft. this year as contrasted to last year's cut of 59,521 M ft.

LUMBER FURNISHED OTHER STATES BY R-3

Arizona in 1938, according to preliminary data released by the Division of Forest Economics of the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, shipped lumber, produced in that state to 24 other states, to the amount of 44,475 M ft. Illinois was the largest purchaser, taking 9,258 M. ft.

New Mexico shipped to 22 other states, Texas being the largest buyer, taking 11,817 M ft. The total shipments to the other states amounted to 53,909 M ft. New Mexico also exported to foreign countries 1,368 M ft. Arizona did not appear as an exporter of lumber.

SITGREAVES SALE

M. L. Fish, a sawmill operator of Lakeside, Arizona, was the successful bidder for 1,000 M feet of ponderosa pine sawtimber, the advertisement of which was recently completed. The stumpage which is located on the Showlow Working Circle on the Sitgreaves was sold at \$2.75 per M. Somewhat less than two years is allowed for the removal of the timber, which will be marked under the light selection system of cutting, with the removal of approximately 50 per cent of the stand volume.

BLOW-DOWN ON APACHE NATIONAL FOREST

A cyclone occurred on August 13 in the vicinity of the P.S. Ranch on the Black River Working Circle on the Apache Forest. A survey of the damage to the timber showed a strip covering about 200 acres with an estimated volume of 1,000 M feet of timber blown down or broken off above the ground. This area extended from Home Creek in a northeast direction, crossing the Water Canyon-Black River road about three miles south of the junction with the Three Forks Road. The Apache negotiated with local sawmill operators for the salvage of this wind-thrown timber.

THE CACTI OF ARIZONA

This 134-page, well illustrated bulletin on Arizona's native cacti, published in November, replaces an earlier publication which has been out of print for some time. The text was prepared by Dr. Lyman Benson in consultation with Prof. J. J. Thornber, both of the department of botany of the University of Arizona. Seventy-two species are fully described together with notes on distribution and habitat. A detailed key to species and many excellent photographs, several of which are in natural color, make possible ready determination of living plants and specimens. Drawings by Lucretia Brazeale Hamilton illustrate the various structures and terms. A very useful feature is the preparation by A. A. Nichol, of the Arizona Game Department, of maps showing the distribution within the State of 60 species. "The Cacti of Arizona", which is University of Arizona Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 1, will long remain a necessary reference for all persons interested in southwestern cacti, whether professional botanists, amateur cactus gardeners, or tourists. It may be obtained from the University of Arizona, Tucson, for one dollar.

LOCATION AND MEASUREMENT OF THE LARGEST TREE SPECIMENS WANTED

The AMERICAN FORESTS issue of September has an article by Joseph L. Stearns in which he proposes a plan of preserving the largest specimens of the most important American trees.

The American Forestry Association heartily endorses the appeal and states that the success or failure of this undertaking will rest largely upon the active participation of tree lovers everywhere and an effort will be made to gain the active cooperation of land owners, lumbermen, foresters and other conservationists, as well as National, state and local conservation agencies. Therefore, if you know of a very large tree, the Association asks that you make it your business to see that its full and accurate record is sent to the American Forestry Association, its identity as to species, its diameter or circumference 4½ feet above the ground, its height, its state of preservation and particularly its location and ownership.

A long list of American tree species is given, including the aspen, cottonwood, Arizona cypress, Douglas fir, white fir, junipers, piñon, ponderosa pine, blue spruce and Engelmann spruce, all of which are found in Region Three.

FIRE DAMAGED TIMBER SALVAGE

Timber damaged by June fires on the Coconino National Forest was salvaged by a sale of 25,000 poles for mine lagging which will be used by the Copper Mines in the Globe-Miami district. The timber disposed of was on an area where the fire crowned, so that the tops and bark were in such condition that handling was a dirty job. The salvaging of this timber not only is a good utilization practice but will also reduce the probability of an insect infestation.

DEFENSE PROGRAM REQUIRES 650,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER

Approximately 650,000,000 feet of lumber will be required by the army and navy in troop housing and related projects on which construction either has already been started or for which plans are complete, according to an announcement of John W. Watzek, Jr., in charge of the lumber section of the National Defense Advisory Commission's Industrial Materials Division, of which Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. is head.

Mr. Watzek presented figures covering army and navy requirements to the executive committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. He explained that current lumber production in both soft and hard woods is on a basis of approximately 28,000,000,000 feet per year which is roughly 75 per cent of present industry capacity.

DAILY CONTACT

UREA USED IN SEASONING LUMBER

Crystal urea is now being used as a chemical seasoning agent to prevent checking, splitting, and such losses as occur in drying lumber in the air or in the kiln, says Scientific American, September. Fresh-cut lumber dries first at the surface, and when treated with a solution of urea, the outer surface remains moist and drying proceeds from within, thus eliminating the stresses that cause trouble. Urea-treated wood is also less flammable and less susceptible to attack by fungi and rot than untreated wood.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION BULLETIN

MATCH INDUSTRY

According to the census of manufacturers there are 28 establishments producing matches. The average number of wage earners for 1939 was 5,426 and the total net value of the 1939 products was \$25,577,201. This was an increase of 3.7% over the total net value for 1937.

RUSSIA GUARDS ANCIENT TREES

A new wilderness area of 370,000 acres has been set aside in the Maritime Province on the Pacific shores of Asiatic Russia, says Science, August 23. Its primary objective is to preserve intact forest growths of a number of notable tree and other plant species that were more widespread before the great Ice Age of a million years ago, but which have become extinct elsewhere in the world. Animals of equally ancient lineage roam the woods, including spotted reindeer, Ussurian tiger, Himalayan and Ussurian bear and Manchurian hare. DAILY CONTACT

ARIZONA WALNUT IN DEMAND

The Prairie States Forestry Project is using Arizona walnut for planting in the root rot areas of Oklahoma and Texas, having secured a supply of seed from the Southwest in 1939. Director Roberts has written that he desires to secure 500 lbs. of Arizona walnuts this year to be collected, if possible, by CCC labor. The Lincoln, Apache, Prescott and Tonto have been written as to possibilities for making this collection.

COAL IN PETRIFIED WOOD

Mr. M. R. Wells, Agricultural Statistician of the Agricultural Marketing Service, recently brought in a specimen of petrified wood in which was embedded a chunk of charcoal. This means that the tree had a charred space on it prior to the time it petrified, which shows that charred wood lasts almost indefinitely. The specimen was picked up near Keams Canyon. Mr. Wells said that other chunks of charcoal in petrified wood had been put in a stove and burned. (Tonto Bulletin)

SCS BULLETIN NO. 71 GIVES DATA ON PIÑON AND JUNIPER YIELD

Data on the volume, growth and yield of piñon and juniper on 10 plots, 8 in New Mexico and 2 in Arizona, covering a total of 30.6 acres, have been collected by the Forestry Division of the Soil Conservation Service. These data have been analyzed and the results completed and issued as mimeographed bulletin No. 71 of that Service. Two copies of the bulletin have been received in the Regional Office Library. The Bulletin supplies answers to a number of questions that come up in connection with growth and yield in the preparation of management plans for woodland working circles. The growth per cent expressed for basal area shows the same reduction with increased age as does ponderosa pine. J. scopulorum is shown to be a more rapid grower than either P. edulis or J. monosperma, and P. edulis exceeds J. monosperma. This is probably to be expected when moisture conditions are considered.

"GROWTH RATE CLASSIFICATION" BY WALTER G. THOMSON

The Journal of Forestry for July, 1940 carries an article entitled, "A Growth Rate Classification of Southwestern Ponderosa Pine" by Walter G. Thomson who is in the office of Timber Management. The material for the article was collected in Arizona and New Mexico and should be of particular interest to Region Three members who are handling our timber sale work.

BEST TIMBER PRESERVATIVES

Henry Schacht, special writer on Pacific Coast farm topics, reports, in Country Gentleman for August, that 15 years of constant testing at the University of California have shown creosote, creosol and zinc chloride to be the most satisfactory preservatives for fence posts and other farm timbers that are exposed to weathering. DAILY DIGEST

GOOD SEED CROP ON LINCOLN

The Lincoln reports an excellent seed crop on Colorado blue and Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir and Mexican white pine, and that Forest is now gathering a supply of seed from these species which will be used in conducting administrative experimental work on a relatively fair-sized scale on the devastated area on the Sacramento Division during 1941.

ALABAMA PASSES TIMBER TRESPASS ACT

The Legislature of the State of Alabama recently enacted a statute materially tightening the timber trespass law. This Act provides that any person, or persons, cutting or removing timber or other forest products not his own and without the authority of the legal owner shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000 and may also be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for not less than ten days nor more than twelve months. This legislation was approved by the necessary authority on July 2, 1940, and becomes effective on January 1, 1941. W.O. Information Digest

PIÑON NUT STUDY

Dr. Elbert L. Little Jr., and Professor C. W. Botkin of the New Mexico Agricultural College, recently made a field trip collecting piñon nut samples from the different sections of the State in order to determine the food value so as to better advertise the value of the nut and thereby increase the market. Professor Botkin stated that while the study is still in its infancy, it has indicated that the piñon nut is a better balanced ration and also keeps better than any other nut, which is shown by the fact that the 1936 crop is still being used. Samples were secured of areas in the south half of the State and the Sandia, Santa Fe and Carson areas.

SALE ON MOGOLLON WORKING CIRCLE, SITGREAVES

Crandall & Wahl, operating a mill at Heber, Arizona, were the successful bidders for 1,000 M feet of ponderosa pine sawtimber recently offered for sale on the Mogollon Working Circle of the Sitgreaves. The sale which will run for approximately a year carries a stumpage price of \$2.50 per M. feet. Crandall & Wahl market a considerable portion of their output in the copper producing territory of southern Arizona, and have developed a sawmilling business which provides considerable employment for the residents in and about Heber.

SITGREAVES LEADS IN TIMBER CUT

The Sitgreaves National Forest led all Region 3 forests in the volume of timber cut under commercial sales and exchange with 22,832 M ft. during the fiscal year 1940. This Forest was given a very close race by the Santa Fe with a cut of 22,613 M ft., followed by the Coconino, also a close competitor, with 21,930 M ft. The Kaibab placed third with 18,468 M ft.

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Wars are fought by boys, suffered by women, paid for by posterity, and usually started by men old enough to know better. -Typo Graphic

WILDLIFE AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

ASSISTANT CHIEF, DIVISION OF RANGE MANAGEMENT, VISITS REGION

Mr. Ed E. Birkmaier, Assistant Chief in the Division of Range Management, Washington Office, arrived in the RO July 24 and left with Mr. Koogler to visit the Gila and Apache Forests. They returned to the Regional Office on the 27th and their next trip included the Lincoln and forests of Arizona, with the Cibola, Santa Fe and Carson being visited last.

This was Mr. Birkmaier's first trip to Region Three and for that reason he wished to see a part of all the forests in order to get a picture of grazing conditions in the Region.

RAYMOND PRICE MAKES STOP HERE

Raymond Price of the Division of Range Research of the Washington Office was a Regional visitor on November 3. This was his first trip through the Southwest. Mr. Price was enroute from the Jornada Experimental Range to the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and had only a day stopover here. He was met at the train by W. E. Wiltbank, a representative of the Wildlife and Range Management Division who spent the day showing him some of the range types found in this Region and in attempting to give him a size-up of some of our problems.

MR. TROWBRIDGE ASSIGNED TO SOUTHERN ARIZONA

Mr. Albert H. Trowbridge, Biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, has been assigned to the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station under the Forest Biology section of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act and most of his work will deal with range rodents. Mr. Trowbridge will be under the supervision of Mr. E. E. Horn who is stationed with the California Forest and Range Station at Berkeley, Calif. During the assignment he will occupy quarters on the Santa Rita Range.

GRAZING SURVEY FOR KAIBAB NORTH

A grazing survey party left Albuquerque August 1 to start work on the north division of the Kaibab N.F. This was the first grazing survey on that division, and will cover some 700,000 acres.

The party, including one or two members who joined it enroute, consisted of Hollis Palmer of the Tonto, chief of party; Dan Childress of the Gila N.F., Richard C. Johnson of the Crook, LeGrand Olson of the Lincoln, Allan Watkins of Fire Control, and the cook, Art Lodge of Cuba, New Mexico.

Because of the prevalence of roads, the survey was a foot-and-truck job.

WESTERN GRAZING CONFERENCE

Representatives from 11 western states assembled in Salt Lake City July 15 and were in session for two days to discuss western grass lands. More than 300 State and Federal officers, including the SCS and Forest Service were present. Ellis Wiltbank of the RO attended the meeting as representative of R-3.

ENFORCEMENT OF WILDLIFE REGULATIONS

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture on August 20 approved an order designating all field officers and employees of the Forest Service to enforce Acts of Congress, and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, for the protection, preservation, or restoration of wildlife on lands under Forest Service jurisdiction. This order, which was published in the August 22 issue of the Federal Register, is in accordance with the requirement in the Act of June 13, 1940 (Pub. No. 627) which among other things makes it a Federal offense to kill "any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture or of the Department of the Interior designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior to enforce any Act of Congress for the protection, preservation, or restoration of game and other wild birds and animals, --- while engaged in the performance of his official duties, or on account of the performance of his official duties."

The Act of June 13, 1940, amends Section 1 of the Act of May 18, 1934, as amended, (18 U.S.C. 253, Supp.V). Section 2 of the 1934 Act makes it an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both, to forcibly resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any person designated in section 1 "while engaged in the performance of his official duties." If a deadly or dangerous weapon is used in the commission of any of these acts the offender is made subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both. In view of this, both sections of the Act apply to all field officers and employees while they are engaged in enforcing the laws and regulations relating to wildlife on lands administered by the Forest Service. (W.O. Information Digest)

INTER-AGENCY RANGE SURVEYS COMMITTEE MEETING

The Inter-Agency Range Surveys Committee held its fall meeting at the Santa Rita Experimental Range November 7-9. Most of the meeting was given over to field work and field demonstrations. Considerable time was devoted to range utilization problems and methods now in use to determine utilization. Visits were made to the University of Arizona plant on the range where studies are being made of jackrabbit food consumption, food preferences and feeding habits and to the SCS artificial range revegetation plots where experiments have been conducted with many exotic grasses to determine their usefulness in the Southwest.

Agencies represented at the meeting and the representation from each were as follows:

Indian Service	18	AAA Arizona	3
SCS	4	U. of N.M.	1
Grazing Service	2	U. of A.	1
Bureau of Agr. Economics	2	Southwestern F. & R.E.S.	4
Forest Service	7	Fish & Wildlife Service	1

The program was well arranged and carried out and the Southwestern was complimented by all agencies represented.

GAME WARDEN IS APPOINTED IN ARIZONA

The Arizona Fish and Game Commission on August 16 appointed K. C. Kartchner as State Game Warden for a four-year term. Mr. Kartchner had been serving as Acting Game Warden for several months. Mr. Kartchner is well known to a great many in Region Three as he was with the Forest Service for several years.

GOLDEN WEDDING

P. V. Woodhead, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Wildlife and Range Management, accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned from Dallas, Texas Nov. 6 where on November 2 they attended the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Mr. Woodhead's parents. Mr. Woodhead's two sisters and their families were also present.

DUCKS GOOD DIVERS

The subject of how deep ducks dive for food was tested recently by Dr. Harry Leon Kutz, Cornell University zoologist. Dr. Kutz experimented with mallard and black ducks by dropping corn into varying depths of water. At 5 and 7 foot depths both mallards and blacks competed successfully for the corn. But at a 10 foot level, the blacks monopolized the grain, the mallards being unable to reach it.

That a 10 foot dive was not easy for the blacks is evident from Dr. Kutz's description: "Preceding each dive a bird would assume a definite stance with neck fully extended upward and muscles tense. Then with a powerful kick from both feet it would disappear beneath the surface of the water, the kick causing a splash of no inconsiderable proportions."

AMERICAN WILDLIFE

ALBUQUERQUE HIGH SCHOOL HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB

Merle Gee, fish specialist, spoke before the members of the Albuquerque High School Hunting and Fishing Club on "Fishing and Fish Culture". Mr. Fred W. Johnson appeared before this club sometime ago, speaking on "Game Management" and his talk was very much appreciated by the members of the club. The membership of the club is made up of high school boys who are particularly interested in the wildlife of the State.

FISHERMENS LUCK

Ranger Keeney has furnished some interesting information regarding the creel census in La Junta Canyon. In June, there were 967 visitors of whom 387 were fishermen. The total catch was 1,128 trout. During July, there were 1,270 visitors, 420 of them trying their skill in fishing. The catch was 1,050 trout. The majority of the fish were native and the rest rainbow. This makes a total of 2,178 fish caught in that area in two months time.

CARSON PINE CONE

RECORD DEER

According to the Arizona Republic, November 7, the "bull of the woods" was weighed out of Big Saddle camp in the Kaibab (North) Forest when Irvin G. Knape of Phoenix bagged a 280 pound buck, an all-time record for the forest. The spread of antlers measured 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Knape's quarry topped by 12 pounds the record kill made by Robert Riley of Hollywood, Calif. last year. The buck was weighed by Vic Sandberg, Forest Ranger, and Jim Girdner, Deputy Game Warden.

CHAMIZA PROVING FINE PLANT FOR WESTERN RANGE

The New Mexico Stockman for May tells of the growing use of chamiza, a gray, nondescript desert weed of the Southwest. According to the Stockman, chamiza is "one of those story book plants. It will grow anywhere. It is more drought-resistant than any other plant yet discovered. It has so high a feed value that it is claimed that an acre of chamiza is the equal of ten acres of range grass. It doesn't require cultivation, irrigation or attention. It costs practically nothing to plant."

C. P. Wilson of New Mexico State College is responsible for the development and popularization of chamiza. Ranges in New Mexico, Texas and Colorado are now being seeded with the plant.

WEST SACRAMENTO DEER MANAGEMENT UNIT ESTABLISHED

A deer management unit has been set up under New Mexico State Game Law regulations on the Sacramento Division of the Lincoln N.F. The purpose of this regulation is as follows:

"In cooperation with the Forest Service, to maintain a thrifty deer herd and to keep its numbers within the carrying capacity of the range, to prevent undue concentration of hunters, and determine the practicability of a one deer (buck or doe) season and to obtain deer weights and measurements as well as forage measurement data for guidance in state-wide deer management programs."

GORSUCH TALKS

On June 26, D. M. Gorsuch spoke before 75 people attending the Christian Church Conference at Mormon Lake, Arizona on the subject "Wildlife of the Coconino Plateau". The talk dealt with species common to the Coconino Plateau, and the management of these forms as related to other Forest Service practices.

On August 1, he delivered an address before the Rotary Club at Williams, Arizona on "Wildlife on the Kaibab (South)". Specific reference was made to wildlife species and conditions on the Bill Williams wildlife area. Attention was also given to predatory animal work now being carried on there in cooperation with the U. S. Biological Survey.

FISH TAGGING

Merle Gee, in cooperation with the State Game and Fish Department, has been experimenting in fish planting in order to determine the season of planting to secure the best results. During the past two years, nearly eight thousand tagged legal-size fish have been planted in five different streams in the late spring and checks have shown that on an average of 50% of these have been caught. This fall, six thousand fish marked by either tagging or fin clipping have been planted in five streams and one lake with the hope of determining the success of fall plantings.

During the past season a number of tagged fish were caught with the hook in the tag and in one case the angler caught the tag and not the fish.

COW THAT BROKE THE RANGE WAS HARMFUL AS THE PLOW

The "plow that broke the plains" has a counterpart in the cow that broke the range, and the effects are much the same, according to Dr. H.L. Shantz of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Short season annual grain crops replaced the native short grass cover in the wake of the sod breaker on the Great Plains. And when overgrazing destroyed the perennial grass and shrub cover of the range, short season annual weeds followed -- downy chess, Russian thistle, peppergrass or stickseed. "In both cases," says Shantz, "soil formation, soil binding and watershed protection have been sacrificed for a short season annual crop."

Comparing plowing and overgrazing to illness, Doctor Shantz points out the first is like an acute disease and the second like a chronic malady. Recovery of a normal vegetation is likely to be a long process, a matter of years at best, "possibly several centuries if the surface soil is lost." But in case of over-grazing, skilled diagnosis helps. The capable range physician can detect symptoms of the early stages of the malady.

(From the Clip Sheet)

RECREATION AND LANDS

BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL VISITS R-3

Dr. A. C. Fernandes, Chief of the Division of Social Assistance of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, was a visitor in the Regional Office October 23 and, accompanied by Messrs. Miller and Adams of the Office of Lands, made a trip through the Jemez division of the Santa Fe, returning by way of Espanola, Santa Cruz and other small communities east of the Rio Grande to Santa Fe. Dr. Fernandes was particularly interested in the work of agencies concerned with the welfare of rural people and their living conditions.

PROFESSOR WEST OF COLORADO STATE COLLEGE VISITS RO

Professor Lee R. West of the Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado, was in Albuquerque attending the Coronado Education Congress and called at the RO August 13.

Professor West was particularly interested in securing information on the social and land use studies and reports on the northern New Mexico dependency situation and in the types of economies in that area. Mr. Roger Morris who made the study gave the professor a picture of the conditions as they exist. Professor West was also very much interested in the work being done by drafting and Mr. Landon explained our mapping methods in making base map tracings on which special data is to be shown by overlay, particularly the overlay system to show range forage data. Upon being shown the relief model maps Professor West was intensely interested in the cut-out method which was entirely new to him and he stated that these maps had many valuable purposes, and he thought that the method used here should be given wide publicity in order that others could use the cut-out system which is believed superior to other methods.

NEW MEXICO PRECIPITATION AND EVAPORATION

Bulletin No. 269 of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, entitled, "Precipitation and Evaporation in New Mexico", by Erle L. Hardy, Meteorologist in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Albuquerque, and J. C. Overpeck and C. P. Wilson of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, has been received in the Regional Office. The 56-page publication gives precipitation records for New Mexico stations, graphs illustrating annual and seasonal precipitation for major stations in each county from the start of the records up to and including 1938, evaporation data and other facts that are of interest.

The bulletin states that the average annual precipitation for New Mexico as a whole has been determined as 14.43 inches.

This publication is a handy reference work on past precipitation records in the State and would make a good addition to forest libraries.

MANY VISITORS TO MONJEAU

The El Paso Times of November 10 carried a picture of the new observatory located on Monjeau Peak on the Lincoln National Forest with a description of the new structure. According to the article 10,000 persons visited the lookout this past season.

PUBLICATION ON WATERSHED TREATMENT

A copy of Miscellaneous Publication #397 issued July, 1940, entitled "Influences of Vegetation and Watershed Treatments on Runoff, Silting and Stream Flow", a progress report of research prepared by the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service, has been received in the library. This publication of 76 pages is of interest since it gives in one place the research findings in the United States on this important problem up to 1938, and cites the literature dealing with the various subjects, from which those interested can secure more complete details.

OFFICE OF LAND UTILIZATION ESTABLISHED IN INTERIOR

Establishment of an Office of Land Utilization to administer soil and moisture conservation activities transferred to the Department of the Interior from the Department of Agriculture under the President's Reorganization Plan No. IV has been announced by Secretary Ickes. Lee Mack, formerly Director of Forests for the Department of the Interior, has been designated as Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Land Utilization. Some 447 persons engaged in soil conservation work in the Department of Agriculture were transferred to the new Interior Department unit. All but 28 of these employees are being assigned to field duties, the rest being retained in Washington. The former functions of the Director of Forests will be continued by the new Office of Land Utilization. It is contemplated that a Division of Forests will be established within the unit.

W.O. Information Digest

NEW AREA DETERMINER

Planimeter measurements of areas are slow, says SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, September. While they are relatively accurate, they are not exactly so. A new area determiner developed by the American Instrument Company utilizes a photo-electric cell and accurately ground optical lenses and is, therefore, faster and more accurate than any device depending upon the human senses. It will determine the areas of maps, plant leaves, and many other irregularly shaped flat objects that will fit into a 9.93-inch circle.

U.S.D.A. DAILY DIGEST

NEW MEXICO CALCITE MINE NOW ON A PRODUCING BASIS

More than 500 pounds of fine calcite crystals, many of them weighing as high as 40 pounds, have been delivered within a period of three months from a deposit in the San Pedro Mountains, northeast of Albuquerque.

Calcite, or Iceland spar, is a mineral essential in the construction of polarizing instruments and its scarcity has caused a world-wide search for years.

The most important use of calcite crystals is for the manufacture of Nicol prisms, essential optical parts of polarizing microscopes, colorimeters, polariscopes, and other instruments vital to research and technology. In the petrographic microscope the Nicol prism is used to provide a source of polarized light for the accurate study and identification of minerals.

Mining Journal - October

BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS AREA

A U.S.D.A. news release announces that a new wilderness area including nearly a million acres of wild and rugged back-country on the Continental Divide in Montana has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to commemorate the late Robert Marshall, chief of the division of Recreation and Lands of the U. S. Forest Service. The area is located in the Flathead, and the Lewis and Clark National Forests and comprises a region half again as large as the State of Rhode Island.

ENGINEERING

MR. WAHA BACK FROM ROADS CONFERENCE

Regional Engineer H. B. Waha attended a conference with Public Roads Administration officials and Assistant State Highway Engineer Fred Healy of New Mexico in Denver on the 1941 New Mexico Forest Highway program. One day was spent in a tour which covered considerable mileage of Forest Highway construction in Colorado.

Waha also discussed engineering matters with Regional Engineer Brownlee of Region 2, and looked over their aerial mapping layout.

It so happened that the conference was called at the time of the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Waha reports that he was introduced and talked to several of the country's most prominent engineering celebrities, among whom were Daniel W. Mead, an outstanding engineer now 78 years old, after whom Mead Lake at Boulder Dam was named; John R. Page, Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation; Joel D. Justin, consulting engineer and author of text books on earthen dams. Both Regional Engineers Brownlee of R-2 and Anderson of R-4 attended several of the sessions.

The Denver Central Shop as well as the Public Roads Administration Shop were inspected.

GEOLOGIST PRAISES RELIEF MODELS

Dr. Frederick K. Morris, instructor of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, accompanied by Mrs. Morris, visited the RO Drafting Office August 27 to express his personal appreciation for maps previously sent him. Shown the State of Arizona relief model, which greatly interested him, he commented: "Your model is so perfect that one can stand by and interpret the geology of the State without any difficulty."

Dr. Morris spent August and the first half of September enjoying the Southwest's sunshine while recuperating from a recent illness.

F. E. WOOLDRIDGE VISITS REGION

F. E. Wooldridge, Inspector in the Division of Engineering, Washington, arrived in the Region September 9 and visited a number of forests. Mr. Wooldridge left Washington early in July and had visited Regions 9 and 2. From this Region he went to Regions 5, 6, 1 and 4, returning to Washington about December 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF SURVEY AND MAP CONFERENCE

A copy of proceedings of the Forest Service survey and map conference held at Denver, June 24-29, has been received by the Division of Engineering at the R.O.

The conference was concerned mainly with aerial survey methods in relation to administrative activities. Proceedings included the paper presented by F. E. Landon on relief model making in R-3, and by E. R. Sievers on WPA survey projects in R-3.

DAVID KNAPP GOES TO NAVY

David C. Knapp, who worked out of the RO for three years until about 1938 as assistant engineer on water rights and other surveys, visited friends at the RO Sept. 12. He left the same day for Hawaii, to take up new duties as associate mechanical engineer with the U. S. Navy.

GLORIETA BALDY TOWER

Glorieta Baldy on the Santa Fe now has a 30 foot new steel tower with 12' x 12' quarters on top. This new improvement was constructed under ERA.

"NICE WORK IF YOU CAN GET IT"

When an engineer sees snakes, it doesn't mean he has been looking into a bottle. Take for instance, the embarrassing predicament in which E. R. Sievers, Associate Civil Engineer, found himself on October 19.

Sievers had gone with the manager of the Iron King mine at Humboldt, Arizona to examine a mining claim which is up for patent. The ladder and timbers in the shaft had deteriorated, but the manager insisted the examination should include the shaft. He tied a rope around Sievers' chest, snubbed it to a post and let Sievers climb down. The ladder ended 15 feet above the base of the shaft and from there Sievers was lowered by the rope. His feet had just touched the rock-littered ground, when Sievers heard a rattle-snake give its war-cry. The rope was so taut that Sievers could not reach down for a rock. His flashlight located the rattler coiled not far away.

"I yelled for slack," said Sievers. "After I yelled for what seemed to be several centuries, the slack came. I was able then to pick up a rock and put the rattler out of business without trouble."

RELIEF MAP ON DISPLAY

A relief map of the Pecos Division of the Santa Fe National Forest, recently completed as a WPA project sponsored by the Forest Service, is now on display in the office of the Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest.

ARIZONA LANDSCAPE ENGINEER VISITS RO

Mr. Fred Guirey, landscape engineer for the State Highway Department of Arizona, called at this office and discussed with members of Recreation and Lands highway beautification, signing, vista points and other wayside features.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

A WORD OF PRAISE FOR FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUND

The following letter has just been received in the RO:

"The writer has just returned from a ten-day vacation spent at Pine Flats, Coconino National Forest, Arizona, and having thoroughly enjoyed the splendid facilities for camping, the cleanliness of the campgrounds, and the pleasant courtesy of the ranger in charge, I wish to take this means of expressing my appreciation."

WISCONSIN TEACHER THRILLED BY R-3

Region Nine's DAILY CONTACT recently ran the following item under a heading "Carson Forest Please Copy":

"Mariam Schramm, the attractive young teacher who has made conservation-conscious the primary graders of Cumberland School, Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, decided this summer that reading about forestry was not enough and that she needed first-hand contacts with the national forests. Accordingly, on a trip to the Rockies, she and Helen Long, a New Orleans teacher, visited the Carson National Forest, New Mexico. Under the expert guidance of C. R. Dwire, assistant in R-3's Division of I&E, and Carson Supervisor C. A. Morner, she made several trips on the forest, acquiring in addition to information and inspiration, several mimeographed pamphlets giving comprehensive outlines of the trips, maps, historical notes, and excellent descriptions.

"Filled with enthusiasm, Miss Schramm visited the RO Saturday to tell her experiences to Scott Leavitt and Stanley F. Wilson. 'I never talked to a ranger before in my life,' she exclaimed. 'I was underestimating their work because I hadn't realized they had so much to do..For the first time I know what a 20-year stand looks like; it had no meaning to me before..I found out there were farmers inside the national forests..The importance of watershed protection was brought out..There were countless worthwhile things, among them a sample plot on which no grazing was allowed so that grass might grow to its maximum height..'

"Among interesting people encountered were Ann Raymond and Julia Tappan, who..took on the task of coordinating the work of the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service with the interests of teachers in New Mexico and three other states. They now have full-time jobs doing just this.

"Asked by Miss March-Mount if she thought other teachers would be interested in show-me trips to the national forests, Miss Schramm's only protest was that too many would want to go. Asked by nobody, this reporter volunteers the suggestion that if all the forest-going teachers are as charming as Miss Schramm, rangers will scramble for the job of conducting the tours.

"Conducting of show-me trips for teachers sounds like a good supplement to the new educational program which is to make adult America aware of the country's forest resources and the necessity of preserving them. Today's youngsters will be the custodians of whatever American heritage this generation chooses to pass on, and the wisdom with which they handle it will be in great part the wisdom of today's teachers."

SHOW-ME TRIP

In October, Forest Supervisor Kirby took Ernest Douglas, owner and editor of the Arizona Farmer magazine and Hollis Gray on a show-me trip to Pine and over the Tonto Rim. On October 14, Mr. Douglas described his trip over the Arizona radio net-work in a most interesting manner telling of the people that were met, the wildlife seen, history of grazing on the Tonto with its results and the management objectives of the Forest Service with the reasons why management plans are necessary.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR HANDLING OF SNOW REPORTS

Mr. Erle L. Hardy who is in charge of the Albuquerque Weather Bureau and Mr. Merrill Bernard of the Washington office of the Weather Bureau called at this office recently in order to discuss details for handling the report on snow conditions at the various winter sports areas throughout New Mexico and Arizona. This report will start as soon as there is sufficient snow for skiing and will be handled cooperatively by the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service. Mr. Bernard stated that skiing is becoming the leading sport in this country and the Weather Bureau, in cooperation with other agencies, will furnish the public with weekly reports of conditions on the Nation's winter sports areas.

MEMORIAL FOREST DEDICATION

While visiting the Regional Office on October 21, Mrs. Frank E. Andrews, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, reported that the C. A. R. held dedicatory exercises on September 28 for the memorial forest it has established in Aspen Basin on the Santa Fe National Forest.

Due to inclement weather, exercises planned for the forest site were held instead in a hall at Santa Fe. They were well attended. The colorful program included patriotic pageantry and talks by children, and talks by Mrs. Andrews and other leaders. A story about the exercises, in the Santa Fe New Mexican, reported the memorial forest is the first in New Mexico and was established under the plan inaugurated by late Chief F. A. Silcox. All C.A.R. societies in New Mexico, individual donors and the Forest Service were credited for aiding the project.

AUTUMN IN NORTHERN ARIZONA

In the TRAVEL NEWS of October 16, issued by the United States Travel Bureau, Miss Grace M. Sparkes, Secretary of the Yavapai Associates, has an article on the scenic beauties of northern Arizona during the autumn. Parts of the article are quoted: "The fall coloring of reds, pinks, yellow, purples, golds, scarlets, interwoven with shades of green are found in all tints from the dark of the shimmering pines to the velvet blues of the Douglas fir trees. All central and northern Arizona is subject to this revel of the leaves. This year, due to the bountiful rains which fell late in the season, every spot presents new surprises with wild flowers in profusion carpeting the open spaces and hillsides.

"Arizona is fortunate in having many areas on the National Forests equipped to take care of her guests. In these areas some of the choice fall coloring displays are to be found. In the Prescott National Forest alone there are 52 varieties of shrubs and trees. In fact this forest contains the greatest variety of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers of any forest in the Southwest. Tourists and travelers are invited to visit the offices of the Yavapai Associates, representing all Chambers of Commerce in that area, where information will be given regarding the many scenic trips that may be made from Prescott."

BUILDING THE FUTURE AMERICA

According to the Scouter's Bulletin issued by the Northern New Mexico Council of the Boy Scouts of America, A. L. Bolander of the Carson National Forest, is Chairman of the Troop Committee for a new Boy Scout Troop recently organized at Taos. It is a community troop. The bulletin says, "The Catholic Church, Lulacs, Protestant churches, business men and all, have formed a troop committee representing all groups of the city."

BILLIONS FOR BOMBS AND PENNIES FOR PINES

While the defense program rolls rapidly on to the tune of millions and billions, a long-range defense program is carried forward quietly in the hinterlands.

Typical of this less dramatic but vitally important work is a notice in the Missouri Clubwoman for September which tells that one district conservation chairman in the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs is asking one cent per capita from the clubs in her district with which to purchase seedlings. A penny buys 2½ seedlings and 400 pennies will pay for an acre of seedlings in a memorial forest planted and cared for by the Forest Service.

Preparedness is essential whether it be in troops or trees, but no nation can long endure without natural resources, and the conservation concept engendered by this and similar efforts will form a rock on which America can build a house no mortal storm can down.

Bombs explode but seedlings grow, and in the long run the penny, tortoise-like, may win the race for America. (Region 9)

SHOW-ME TRIP FOR ASSOCIATED PRESS

B. L. Livingstone, Associated Press Bureau Chief for the Southern Rocky Mountain Region, took a show-me trip this past summer over the Carson National Forest in the company of Bob Kelleher of Information and Education. Supervisor Merker was with them the first day and Len Coyne the second day.

Visits to the picturesque settlements of Chimayo, Las Truchas and Las Trampas served to bring out the great degree to which the rural population in northern New Mexico is dependent on National Forest resources. Tie-cutting operations were pointed out as one of the important sources of revenue for rural residents, supplementing their farming and grazing activities. Land-use problems were explained, and areas suffering from heavy pressure were seen as indicating how acquisition could help improve the dependency situation.

"I never knew the Forest Service had such complex responsibilities," said Mr. Livingstone. He appeared impressed with the forester's attitude of social responsibility.

Having traveled in Europe, he commented, "Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn in the Alps may be higher, but the mountains on the Carson National Forest are to my thinking more beautiful than the barren Alps. The Alps don't seem as primitive as this area. This is real back-woods. I have never seen an area and a people so natural and so unspoiled."

Hospitality extended by Mr. Merker and Mr. and Mrs. Coyne while in Taos enabled Mr. Livingstone to meet leading citizens of Taos. He visited the Harwood Foundation, which in addition to sponsoring art and library facilities for Taos residents, is also sponsoring the handling of a Carnegie grant for the improvement of living conditions in Taos County. The fact that Supervisor Merker is on the Harwood Foundation board of directors further impressed Mr. Livingstone with the sociological interest of forest officers.

U. S. COMMUNITY FORESTS TOTAL NOW NEAR 1600

The Forest Service of the U.S.D.A. today announced that 67 new community forests were added to the total in the United States during 1939; and that the area in community forests was increased by nearly 81,000 acres. At the close of the year the total number of such publicly-owned forests was nearly 1,600, containing more than three million acres of forest land.

PRESCOTT CONDUCTS TRAIL RIDER TRIP

On August 22, 23, and 24 a trail rider trip was conducted by Ranger Turney of the Prescott in which nine riders took part. The riders were from Mesa, Phoenix and Prescott. The first day the ride was from the Y.M.C.A. camp over the Lange Trail to Orr's place on Milk Creek where the night was spent. The next day the Blind Indian Trail was followed over to Turkey Creek. On the third day the Bradshaw Trail was followed back to the Y.M.C.A. camp. Horse feed and camp equipment were sent by truck to each night's camping place; also a cook traveled with the truck in order to have meals prepared on the arrival of the riders.

Miss Sparkes, Secretary of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce, and other members of the party were very enthusiastic about the trip and it is planned to make it an annual event. In order to work up interest, the Yavapai Associates sponsored a radio program over KYCA in which members of the trail rider party took part last Saturday evening. The Prescott National Forest received its share of favorable publicity.

"POWER AND THE LAND"

A memorandum has been received from Secretary Claude R. Wickard which states that the film, "Power and the Land" is being released to commercial playhouses without charge, through the facilities of RKO. It is good enough, as a show, to be put on the same programs with the best commercial entertainment distributed by RKO. As a document for the times it is even better than as a show, in my opinion. "Power and the Land" is a 36-minute documentary film and the story is told in terms of the William Parkinson family; an actual family living near St. Clairsville in the hills of eastern Ohio, who are members of the Belmont Electric Cooperative, an REA-financed rural electric system.

"By showing father, mother, children and farm animals at work through a day on their unelectrified farm, the film reveals how antiquated was their equipment, compared with ordinary comforts of life and efficiency of work in the city. Realizing how they are handicapped without electricity, the farmers of the community form a cooperative organization to get electric service, as over 600 farm communities have done in the past five years. As it ends, the picture shows how comforts, economies, and easier working methods come to the entire family with electrification. The prologue explains that the Parkinson family symbolizes rural dwellers of the Nation; that people in cities have electric lights and running water. A subsequent sequence points out that although some 600,000 farm families have obtained service through REA, 3 out of 4 farm people are still without electricity."

The film was directed by Joris Ivens, of international reputation among film people for artistry, ingenuity, and above all integrity. His pictures are straightforward and honest.

Stephen Vincent Benet, famed American poet, wrote the narrative and the music is by Douglas Moore, acting head of the Music Department of Columbia University.

MATERIAL OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS

A revised copy of Material Of Interest To Teachers, prepared by the Forest Service, has just been received. The publications and other material listed will be helpful to teachers and others engaged in such educational work as organized recreation work, 4-H Club work, Scout activities, fairs and clubs.

GOOD SAILING ON THE LINCOLN

The usual fine cooperation of the Lincoln staff made the recent visit of the I&E showboat very productive. Supervisor Moore arranged for Asst. Supervisor Beall to travel through the Pecos Valley and mountain communities well in advance of the dates set for showings, making advance contacts and arrangements. Other Forest Officers who pitched in willingly were Charles Sutton, Project Superintendent Charles Wood, Rangers Hackleman and Stouffer. Ex-Ranger George Messer at Corona also cooperated.

At Roswell, six items about the forthcoming arrival of the Showboat appeared in the two daily newspapers. At Ruidoso, in spite of vacationists having left in large numbers, an attendance of 235 showed what "Skipper" George Russell of the Showboat described as "the best order and interest I have had in a community showing in many months, if ever before equaled." A truck load of benches and chairs had to be brought from the CCC camp near Ruidoso to accommodate the large turnout.

FORESTERS MAY FIGHT FIRE WITH FIDDLES

"The government," says a feature in the Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune, "is planning to fight a strange epidemic of southern forest fires with fiddles."

"They are going at it that way," the article explains, "because they have traced the fires to human 'cussedness'."

The Federal Government some time ago sent Dr. John P. Shea, University of Kansas psychologist, into the forest lands of the south to discover why so large a portion of these lands are burned every year. The mountaineers explained that the intentional fires, which constitute half of the southern fires every year, kill boll weevils, snakes, ticks, bean beetles and fever germs, keep the field from chocking with brush and clean up the woods.

Dr. Shea, after living among the mountaineers several months, decided the fires were set because the people were bored with the traditional recreations of settin', spittin', and whittlin'. He has proposed the establishment of backwoods community centers where fiddle dances and other recreation would take the place of settin', especially settin' fires. "Pappy," the dictator of the backwoods family would be a leader in the building and use of these centers, which would be the handwork and responsibility of local people.

At the centers the mountaineers would be organized eventually into little associations for the protection of fish, game, and other forest resources, and after a while they would have little time or inclination to burn the woods. (Daily Contact-Region 9)

ARIZONA SMALL MINE OPERATORS ASSN. URGES COOPERATION IN FIRE PREVENTION

In the June issue of "Pay Dirt" the official publication of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, an article appears urging cooperation of the members to prevent forest fires in all Arizona forests. It gives credit to the Patagonia Council for initiating this move and quotes the Coronado appeal to miners recently issued. Credit for this unusually effective publicity measure among a class of forest users who are very numerous is due almost wholly to Ranger Engstrom and Mr. Bohlinger of Patagonia. (Coronado Bulletin)

CORONADO EXPOSITION COMMISSION APPRECIATIVE OF FOREST FOLDER

The Regional Forester has received a letter from Clinton P. Anderson, Managing Director, U. S. Coronado Exposition, which states:

"I desire, in behalf of the United States Coronado Exposition Commission, to extend to you its official thanks for the folder entitled 'Short Trips to National Forests in the Land of Coronado' which the Forest Service has just issued.

"Those of us who have known the administration of the Forest Service in the Southwestern Region for a long period of years are not surprised by the excellence of this publication, but for the record I do want to say officially that it is a fine folder and we are happy to be able to distribute copies of it."

PUBLIC APPRECIATES COURTESY

The Forest visitor is our closest contact with the public and the courtesies extended to him are appreciated very much; as evidenced by the following letter received by Supt. Wood of Camp F-54-N from Mr. Robert W. Harding, a recent visitor to the Ruidoso country on the Lincoln N. F.:

"Please accept this expression of my appreciation for the courtesy shown by you to my family and myself during our recent visit to Ruidoso.

"It will be my pleasure to avail myself of an opportunity to reciprocate, should one ever be presented."

Supt. Wood met Mr. Harding at Monjeau Lookout and took the necessary time to explain to him the principles of fire detection and suppression, some of the aims of the Forest Service and to point out points of interest that may be seen from Monjeau. This is only one of many contacts made this summer by Supt. Wood, who feels that P.R. work is an important part of his duties.

RECEPTION HELD AT THE PHILTURN ROCKY MOUNTAIN BOY SCOUT CAMP

Supervisor Merker and Assistant Supervisor Feight, accompanied by their wives, attended an open house reception at the Philturn Rocky Mountain Boy Scout Camp on Sunday, October 13. The reception was held under the auspices of the Maverick Club of Cimarron and by Mr. and Mrs. Dawson who are in charge of the Camp. Mr. V. J. van Lint, Secretary of the Maverick Club, stated that as the camp is the only National Camp of its kind in the world, they wanted as many people as possible to have an opportunity to become better acquainted with the "layout", the work which has been completed, and their future plans. The area consists of 35,857 acres located a few miles northwest of Cimarron, New Mexico and was donated to the Boy Scouts of America by Mr. and Mrs. Waite Phillips of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

A program was presented during the afternoon which was very much enjoyed by the many present.

C. C. C.

NEW 8TH CORPS AREA COMMANDER

According to HAPPY DAYS, Brigadier General Richard Donovan, who has been Assistant Chief of Staff in the Area, succeeds Lieutenant General Herbert J. Brees who now commands the newly organized Third Army.

ONE THING HAD BEEN PUT OVER ANYWAY

Several visitors one day recently entered the class room as Professor David Cheney of Pinal Camp was starting his class in dam construction. He went into considerable detail to explain the principles of dam construction and as he concluded his opening statement he walked toward the blackboard as professors are wont to do, and asked the class, "What is the first thing you should think about before starting a dam?" Without hesitating the class exclaimed as one, "Safety!"

KAIBAB RANGER TRAINS ENROLLEES

A successful course in photography has been completed at the CCC Side Camp near Williams, Arizona by Ranger Vic Sandberg. Ten classes were held in July, August and September with regular attendance of nine enrollees. The course included discussion of the camera and its parts, necessary terminology, study of the various types of films and paper the boys would ordinarily use, picture taking, developing and printing. The cost of such a course is very little. Ranger Sandberg believes his experience of the past three months will serve him in good stead for a better class next summer when the camp returns to the Forest.

CCC'S GOING TO PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND MILITARY SERVICE

An aggregate of 46,212 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees were given discharges during the 1940 fiscal year to permit them to accept private employment or to join the Army, Navy, Marine Corps; Coast Guard or the U. S. Maritime Service, it was announced by James J. McEntee, CCC Director. Mr. McEntee said that 40,604 obtained private jobs, 4,608 enlisted in either the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, and 900 left to obtain training as apprentice seamen and marine radio men for the merchant marine.

The 46,212 enrollees left the Corps prior to the completion of their terms of enrollment in accordance with CCC regulations which permit enrollees to drop out of the Corps at any time if they can find outside employment. No record is kept of the men who find jobs on completion of their regular six months term of enrollment.

More men left the Corps to take private jobs or to enter the military service in June than in any other month during the year. In June, 4,344 men left to take outside jobs, 685 were discharged to join the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or the Coast Guard, and 500 left to enroll in the Maritime Service. CCC Press Release

CCC PLANTING C.Y. 1939

Trees planted by the CCC (exclusive of Federally owned lands) during the calendar year 1939 totaled 59,807,324, according to data recently compiled by the Division of State Cooperation from annual reports of the individual states. Of this total 49,737,907 were planted on State land, 9,127,100 on municipal land, and 942,317 on private land. Total area planted was 66,188 acres, of which 57,955 was State land, 6,795 municipal land, and 1,438 private land.

Approximately 118 million trees are planted annually by the CCC on National Forest land. WO Information Digest

CCC SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL FATALITIES

A memorandum showing the number of fatalities suffered by CCC Supervisory Personnel attached to the various Agencies during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 calls attention to the fact that 42 members of the all-agency supervisory forces were accidentally killed during the three-year period, which will cost the government \$219,973. This is another indication of the importance of so supporting the safety program, that the frequency of accidents, both as to the supervisory force and enrollees may be reduced. It is shown that in 1936 the number of deaths of Forest Service CCC personnel were 2 out of 5; in 1937, 2 out of 9 and in 1938, 3 out of 5 and combining the three years Forest Service, 7 out of 19.

WOLF COMPLETES WORK IN REGION THREE

Mr. E. T. Wolf, inspector from our Washington Office of CCC, concluded his work in the Region on August 1. He was accompanied to the camps in Arizona by Mr. Ancona and to the camps in New Mexico by Mr. Doherty. On one forest he was called upon to push through mud and rain; while on the same forest during his last visit he assisted in pushing through mud and snow. When Mr. Wolf comes again, which we hope will be soon, he may suggest passing by this particular forest.

GREER GUARD CABIN COMPLETED

The CCC have added another structure to their completed list of which they may feel proud. This is the Greer guard cabin on the Apache which consists of four rooms with bath. The construction is rustic siding, rough sawn, with shingle roof. The building is attractive and a good job has been done.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The following letter has been received by an R-3 CCC camp foreman from a former enrollee:

"I don't suppose you remember me. I used to push a gang for you. I think that you are the only man who tried to help me at anything before I joined the Army. That's why I am writing you. I don't want you to think that I'm a complete failure and I don't want you to think that the rest of the boys you are training and who don't seem to make good are failures.

"I've been in the Army eight months. I'm a first class private, that's one stripe and I'm drawing five dollars for being an expert rifle shot. That's \$35 a month. Not much but I'll make a corporal in another eight months. I think you are doing very good work there in putting some character into so many kids and that they will realize it sooner or later."

FISCAL CONTROL

FISCAL CONTROL CHIEF AND REGION TEN FISCAL AGENT VISIT RO

Mr. H. I. Loving, Chief, Division of Fiscal Control, spent the week August 19-24 in the Regional Office on questions involving the work of his Division.

Mr. Loving was accompanied by Mr. Ray Ward, Fiscal Agent of Region 10 at Juneau, Alaska. Mr. Ward was on leave on the Coast and was prevailed upon to come to Albuquerque to look things over and see how fiscal and accounting matters held water in the Southwestern Region.

FOREST RESERVE FUND COLLECTIONS

The following comparative statement shows the collections for the first quarter of Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
<u>Timber</u>			
Sales	\$59,232	\$ 96,968	\$37,736
Forest Products	46	9	- 37
<u>Grazing</u>			
C&H	8,060	10,737	2,677
S&G	2,844	3,954	1,110
Trespass	3	286	283
Special Use	1,281	1,428	147
Water Power	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$71,466</u>	<u>\$113,382</u>	<u>\$41,916</u>
Land Exchange	3,810	10,326	6,516
	<u>\$75,276</u>	<u>\$123,708</u>	<u>\$48,432</u>
Refunds	0	580	580
Net total	<u>\$75,276</u>	<u>\$123,128</u>	<u>\$47,852</u>

REGION 3 RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

At the close of June 30, 1940, the records show 393 employees on the rolls subject to the retirement act. The total of the retirement deductions to that date is \$296,731.22. It should be understood that this sum draws interest at the rate of 4% compounded annually on June 30. The interest alone on this sum amounts to almost \$12,000.00, each year.

RECEIPTS FROM NATIONAL FORESTS

Cash receipts from National Forests totaled \$5,859,183.87 in the 1940 fiscal year, says the Forest Service. This amount covers returns from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other uses of the National Forests under the multiple use and sustained yield system of forest administration during the year. The 1940 receipts are almost a million dollars above the \$4,870,516 total for the fiscal year 1939.

DAILY DIGEST

PIONEER'S PAGE

FORMER SOLICITOR DIES

Judge Robert W. Williams, former Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture for nearly 10 years, died in Washington, September 19, 1940, of a heart ailment, at the age of 62, after an illness of less than one day.

Judge Williams entered the Solicitor's Office in 1907, and prior to his elevation to the Solicitorship in 1920 was Chief of the Forestry Division of the Solicitor's Office for many years during which the court decisions sustaining Forest administration were secured.

In addition to being a constitutional lawyer of distinction, Judge Williams was a nationally known ornithologist and was co-author of the Migratory Bird Act.

Judge Williams visited Albuquerque several times during his career in the Department. He was an outstanding conservationist, and sincere friend of the Forest Service.

At the time of his death Judge Williams was Chief Counsel, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior in Washington.

LEROY LEMLEY DIES

Peace has come at last to Leroy D. Lemley, former District Forest Ranger on the Santa Fe, after years of declining health. He died Sept. 26 in an Albuquerque hospital, where he had been since Sept. 24 when his condition became critical.

Lemley was born in Toledo, O., on July 17, 1887. He entered the Forest Service on August 17, 1920, on the old Manzano National Forest. Transferred on November 1, 1921 to the Santa Fe, he remained on that Forest until leaving the Service in January, 1929, to accept compensation for disability incurred in line of duty.

While District Forest Ranger on the Santa Fe's Gallina district, in June, 1922, and making a pack trip, Lemley was thrown from his horse, incurring an injury to his back. On July 1, 1924, he became District Forest Ranger in charge of Bandelier National Monument, which was then in Forest Service custody. Working on a telephone line in August, 1927, he suffered a fall, which resulted in his going into compensation status.

For many years he and Mrs. Lemley have been residing at Canada Ranger Station, where she was employed as Forest Service telephone central. Mrs. Lemley is the only survivor.

WILLARD E. BOND VISITS RO

Willard E. Bond who has been stationed on the Jefferson and Monongahela forests in Region 7 and with the Southern Forest and Range Experiment Station, has completed a detail with the New England blowdown and was in the Regional Office visiting friends October 30. Mr. Bond was formerly in this Region and served on the Carson, Lincoln and Apache National Forests and in the Regional Office of Lands. Bond was recently transferred to the Targhee National Forest, Region 4, as Assistant Supervisor, and was enroute there.

CORONADO'S JOURNEY BY FRED WINN

The July 1940 issue of AMERICAN FORESTS carried an interesting article entitled, "Coronado's Journey" and gave the following under "Who's Who" among the authors in this issue:

"Fred Winn (Coronado's Journey) has had a colorful career. Born in Madison, Wisconsin, on January 24, 1880, he was educated at Rutgers, taking his B.S. degree in 1899. His early youth was spent in the Orient, where his father was physician to the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang. He studied art in New York in the early 1900's, then struck out for the West, where he punched cattle, prospected and carried mail on horseback. He entered the Forest Service on March 8, 1907, and has served on many of the Southwestern forests. He is now Supervisor of the forest named for the great conquistador himself - the Coronado."

LEO ANDERSON VISITS RO

Leo Anderson, formerly a member of the Tonto office personnel and now retired, called at the RO September 5. Mr. Anderson, with his wife and youngest daughter, were enroute to the Carson where he was Forest Ranger on the Questa district from 1911 to 1918.

J. HENRY ROGERS PASSES AWAY

According to a clipping from a Lexington, Miss. paper furnished by R. F. Rhinehart, J. Henry Rogers died at his home in East Lexington at the age of 64. According to "Rhiney" Mr. Rogers was a member of the Forest Service in 1907-1908 as ranger under John Kerr, Supervisor, and was the first to be stationed at the Rosedale Ranger Station on the San Mateo Division of the old Datil. He resigned from the Service in order to return to Mississippi to look after his father's affairs and it was through Mr. Roger's influence that "Rhiney" entered the Forest Service.

T. T. SWIFT VISITS RO

T. T. Swift, retired, formerly Supervisor of the Tonto National Forest, was in the RO September 13 visiting with old friends. Mr. Swift was accompanied by his wife and they were guests at the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. G. Stambaugh. Mr. Stambaugh was formerly with the U. S. Forest Service but is now employed by the Soil Conservation Service.

MY MOST UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS (By George D. Russell)

Assistant Ranger Paul Goodwin and I had been working about two months with a crew of men, constructing a telephone line. We completed it the afternoon of December 23, 1918 and hurried to break camp.

Paul's family was in the Forest headquarters town of Magdalena, 90 miles away by the nearest road through Big Rosy gap between the San Mateo and Magdalena Mountains. He had not seen them since the job started and was eager to spend Christmas with them. I promised to take him home in my small touring car that night and assured my family I would return to spend Christmas with them. Snow had begun falling and was about 3 inches deep when we started at sundown from the ranger station in the San Mateo mountains. We hoped to beat the heavy snowfall to the high country in Big Rosy Gap. However, we prepared for the cold by placing a quilt over our laps with a coal-oil lantern to light and set between us on the floor under the quilt. At 2 a.m. the snow was 8 inches deep and hard to buck. Eight miles from the summit of Big Rosy Gap, we slid from the road into some deep old ruts and hung on a high center.

No choice but to sit there till sun-up, with the lantern lit for warmth. Then we saw a horseman cross the road a mile ahead of us and ride toward the canyons and hills to our right. I told Paul that I guessed he was a sheep rustler and we would find his camp in a mile or two. We found it -- and a Mexican herder whose burro had fallen with him the day before and broken his leg. We ate tortillas, frijoles and coffee, set the herder on a burro and took him and a broken fire shovel to the car. We dug out the snow, jacked the car up, piled rocks to fill the deep ruts, and got out. We turned back 20 miles to the Rio Grande valley and railroad at San Marcial, stored the car and waited for the midnight train to Socorro.

Next morning, which was Christmas, we caught the train on the stub line to Magdalena. After stalling in snowdrifts three times, the train reached Magdalena about noon. I hunted up the crippled Mexican's boss and delivered his herder. Transportation was at a standstill the next day. On the 27th I took the train, carrying a small puppy which Assistant Ranger Goodwin's children gave as a Christmas present for my children. I reached San Marcial near nightfall and was getting the auto ready to leave for home when a friend saw me and remonstrated. He said four large cars had tried the snow and had returned after bucking it all day without reaching Nogal Canyon, 12 or 15 miles out. I stayed overnight.

At daylight on the 28th I started from San Marcial. Three miles out, Ramon Chavez hailed me and wanted to go with me to Monticello near my station. He had been under treatment for two weeks for enlarged liver; said he felt better and wanted to go home to his family for the holidays. He thought my lunch (a box of crackers, one can of beans and one of tomatoes) would do for both of us, so we proceeded -- but not very fast. At dark we reached the bottom of Nogal Canyon with a quarter-mile of snow drifts visible at every cut up the canyon side. The drifts were 3 to 10 feet deep. Weak as he was, Ramon had insisted on helping to shovel the heavy drifts we had encountered coming into the canyon. We camped by a large cottonwood drift log where the wind had nearly cleared the ground. I found dead tops from scrub bushes sticking above the snow, which was two to three feet deep along the canyon valley, and built a fire. I wrapped the puppy in a pair of overalls and left him in the car. We had eaten the can of beans and crackers for dinner, but saved the tomatoes for supper. At supper we rationed them out for hot soup with melted snow, as we stood up during the night by the big log fire, which didn't burn any too well.

At sun-up the 29th I found the puppy OK and resumed shoveling drifts. Soon two Mexican men and women came by in a light wagon with a pony team. They insisted we go with them, else we'd starve and freeze. I sent Ramon with them, but their team floundered only 50 yards farther on. So I took the puppy and went with them, to help push up hills and ride down grade. We reached Morine's ranch 17 miles southward about 4 p.m. The snow was lighter and my traveling companions continued 15 or 18 miles farther to Monticello.

Ramon died about two weeks later from a relapse caused by the exposure. I shall always remember him for his uncomplaining gameness.

On the 30th at daylight, John Morina and I started after my car with a four-mule team, a heavy $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch wagon, a log chain and a fresno scraper. We got the car out and back to his ranch about sundown and I spent the night again with him. On the 31st I started home but found my car radiator had frozen (in spite of having drained it) so had to stop several times and melt snow to refill it.

I reached home on New Year's Eve instead of Christmas Eve, and delivered the Christmas puppy. The children christened it "Snowdrift."

RECEIVED

FEB 11 - 1941

SAC, PORTLAND, WN.

